



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

block to the east of Chinatown. The other 3 were caught in various parts of Chinatown. The rats in this city other than the district known as Chinatown and possibly a block or two beyond its borders have not been examined.

*Diphtheria on the steamship Buffalo at Pensacola.*

Acting Asst. Surg. R. C. White reports from Pensacola, Fla., January 3, 1903, as follows:

The U. S. S. *Buffalo* arrived at this port December 30, 1902, from Kingston, Jamaica, with a record of 8 cases of diphtheria on board, 2 of them having died en route to Pensacola. The ship, which has been visited by me twice since its arrival, is in good sanitary condition and has now no sickness on board, all the cases having been removed to the naval hospital. Every precaution has been taken to prevent any infection from reaching the city, and no danger is apprehended from that source.

Respectfully,

R. C. WHITE,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, In Charge.*

*Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.*

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 135,000. Total number of deaths, 219, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1, and 49 from tuberculosis.

*San Diego*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including 6 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 72,000. Total number of deaths, 117, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2, and 14 from tuberculosis.

FLORIDA—*Tampa*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including 7 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Kankakee*.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1903. Estimated population, 15,500. Total number of deaths, 14, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—*Jeffersonville*.—Month of November, 1902. Census population, 10,774. Total number of deaths, 16, including 1 from scarlet fever.

Month of December, 1902. Total number of deaths, 22, including 4 from whooping cough.

The December reports to the State board of health show that small-pox, for the twenty-third consecutive month, leads the list as the most prevalent disease; then follow, in the order given, tonsillitis, rheumatism, bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza, typhoid fever, intermittent fever, scarlet fever, pleuritis, diarrhea, diphtheria, erysipelas, inflammation of bowels, whooping cough, measles, dysentery, puerperal fever, cerebro spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, and cholera morbus.

The number of deaths reported during the month was 2,634, which makes a death rate of 12.3. This is an improvement as compared with